NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Removal of Johnston and the Appetrationess of Rood.

From the Recomment Gentreel, July 21.

The very few instances in which the President has exercised the power of removal, and the known notarious incompetency of the officers berefolore removed by him, should go far to satisfy every one that nothing but the most urgent State necessity has competed him to relieve General Johnston of his command. The few-ness of removals, considered in connection with the success of our arms, shows that the President is a good judge of military merit and ability, makes good appointments, and has seldom reason to report his selection.

We believe that where he has acted solely on the digrates of his own judgment be has made no mittakes; but much deference is due to the opinions and wishes of large bodies of the people, not because they are the best judges of military worth and efficiency, but because it is sometimes better to do wrong, and satisfy the people, than to de right and disoblige them. The President has had ample opportunity to test the military worth of Johnston; those who condemn the removal have had comparatively none; and no matter what had been their opportunities, they know nothing about military affairs or the qualitations of military men.

We all voted for the President as our railer because we thought him best fitted to command, and we to obey. We who selected him to drive

cause we thought him best fitted to command, and we to obey. We who selected him to drive the car of State should not now perpiex and emberrase him by seizing hold of the reins ourselves. Nothing is more dangerous than for a nervous, scary rider to seize hold of the reins when the horse threatens to kick or run off.

Resublican Government is a monetrous and

Republican Government is a monstrous and absurd failure if the people have no faith in the men they select for ordice, and find it necessary to dictate to and rule their rulers. All the attempts dictate to and rule their rulers. All the attempts to dictate measures and make appointments for the President proceed from an ignorant, reckless, and corrupt spirit of demagogacism. In the beginning of the war it was exhibited in a perfect tormade of anger with the President because he preferred making appointments of men as officers who had military knowledge and qualifications, rather than of those who knew nothing about military affairs—and who were too old to fearn anything about them—for the favorities with the ignorant demagogaes, who abased West Point and the President, were stump orators over fifty. Time has since amply proved that West Pointers—men who have learned the science of war at school, and its practice in camp—are best fitted to command large armies. Gld stump orators may stumble into victories, but they will generally fail; and it is almost reasonable to place them in command when their failures may do serious harm.

The people have seen enough of Johnston's

failures may do serious harm.

The people have seen enough of Johnston's retreats to satisfy them that, if let alone by the Government, he had no idea of making a stand this side the Gulf of Mexico. If he could not hold the strong position of Kenesaw Mountain, much less would be have held the weak one about Atlansa. The people do not generally know that all the while that Johnston has been retreating before Sherman, he has had an army approaching nearer in numbers to that of his adapproaching nearer in numbers to that of his ad versary than Lee ever had when he has won his great victories. Indeed, at Palton, and eversince he left there, his army has been large enough to justify and render it his duty to deliver battle.

The Whig makes a new issue. The ground of of its complaint is not the removal of Johnston, but the preference which, it supposes, was given to Hood over Hardee. Does the Whoj know whether Hardee would have accepted the appointment? In fact, Hardee had been tendered and refused the command of the Army of the

Tennessee.

Be this as it may, the President, after auxious consultation with the best military authorities, concluded to appoint Hood. No man in the Confederacy was so much interested in retaining Johnston in command, if he were likely to win a victory, as the President. No man had so good an opportunity to form a correct opinion of his meris. He came, under these circumstances, to the deliberate conclusion that Johnston was unfit to command, and removed him. If there be any error in the case, it is that the removal was not made long ago. Lincoln delights in taking off heads as much as the King of Dahomey or the Emperor of Hayti. President Davis has a nice sense of honor, sets a high value on reputation, and removes none but the notoriously incompetent.

It is because he is so reluctant to remove offi-cers that he is so caurious and fastidious in selecting and appointing them. We believe the appointment of General Hood a good one, not ony from what we know of his part history, but because he has been selected by the President, who seems to be an admirable judge of the rela-Rve merits of men, and finds no occasion to repent to-day for the appointments made yesterday.

A Letter from Ex-Governor Letcher, of

Press the Richmond Whig. July 21.

We print below a document destined to become historical. The calm, dispassionate, and truthful recitals it gives of one of the most wanton and barbare acts of the war needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly besom. Our solidiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retailation, have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of manhand and the verdict of history. It is due to Governor Letcher to say that this letter was written with no view to publication, and in response to a private communication addressed him by the Mayor of this city.

Lexisator Va., July 3.—Finding that the Xankees

desirier in the house when they came to Lexicator, that it always supplied they would allow the derivations and my family a clothing to be removed. In this, however, I was disappointed.

When the Yaminess took possession of the town, Dr. Paton, Medical Director of Hunter's army, and who hais from Marion counts, Wignial, went to my house, fold my wife he was missed, and said he must have a round in the house. Extract the room, supped and breastasted, and, when breastasted, and, when breastasted and, when breastasted and, when breastasted are manufer half somiar, half earnest, to Lorzie, that it was the law mealant would take in the house. Somiar half earnest, to Lorzie, that it was the law mealant would take in the house. Shortly after it left, without taking reave of any of the mainly, nor was be again some along which there.

The thrents make by soldiers on Sa urriany evening indeed my wife to tear to hunter would be to manuf, and she exposed har fears in the hearing of the Paton and the exposed her fears in the hearing of the Paton and the private property, brightly the would be as invested to go main private property, brightly the would be as invested to go manufactor and was directed by Hunter to theme they in the second and the second manufactor was to mind as certain. Be went, and was directed bearing the Hunter's my few distincted the second submitted the self-out for the accurate was to mind as a three submitted to the few second manufactors and the self-out for the accurate any mind as equilibrium the sold offer in the provent any manufactor in the provent and the self-out for the accurate of the second manufactor in the sold read to the provent and the self-out for the accurate for the second manufactor in the sold read to the provent and the self-out for the accurate for the second manufactor in the seco

over its les bonce. Not a particle or four, most or allthing editie was left, all having been calcied off on
Staterqy.

My mother, now in her seventy eight year, tree on the
fol adopting any own, having with her one of the grandshift in, and servent. After my procesty had here there
the facility for it her stake, be asked about noisy itse, from the
house, with no other view than to have her set also. The
house, want is reason, and would have been consumed but
me the unitaring efforts or Captain Towns, who made his
men carry water and estimation to make the men range water and estimation in the matery to the conment and the partitional towards my own and my mather's family.

Generals a verific Crook, fieldly an and Durine demonstrea
the whole proceedings as an outrage, in violation of all
the brineights of cryllized wariare, and stated that funder
alone was resinantially and in hoster, your friend.

Joseph Mayo, Eq., Hichmone, Yo.

Death of Captain Juhn Mitchel.

Beath of Captain Juhn Mitchel.

Death of Captain Juhn Mitchel.

From the Februshery Express July 22.

We deeply regret to anneance that Captain John Mitchel, of the artillery, so nobly identified with the defence of Morris Island, and hately of Fost Samter, was killed on Tuesday last on the paraget of Fost Semter. Captain Mitchel was a young officer of great gallantry, and had won most sonorable Zisimction, not only by the exhibition of the highest order of courage, but also by those attainments which win the contidence of the soldiers as of his capterior officers.

This is the second gallant son that Mr. Mitchel has lost in this war. We deeply sympathize gith the attacked family in their and because

Money and Clothing Farnished by Ha-gerstoven so the Rebel Raiders. The following acquisition was made by the Rebel General John McCausiand, upon the citi-sens of Hagerstown, and the amount farnished, and received as satisfactory by the raiders

serchandine now in the Lands of the citizens of mer-bants, viz., Lico suits of clothes, 1,500 bairs, 1,500 pairs of hors or bouts, 1,500 sairts, 1,500 pairs of avers, and 1,500 airs sade. Four leaves are allowed for their sailection. The Mayor and council are baid responsitive for the ex-uriton of this order, and is case of non-compliance, the usual senarty will be entered upon the city. JOHN McGAUSLAND, the Gen. C. S. A.

The town of Hagerstown having compiled with a foregoing requisition by paying in coal twenty thousand effect (\$25,000), and having also firmished the cord agricles therein mentioned to the utmost of their abilitaries of the cord agricles therein mentioned to the utmost of their abilitaries of the cord agricles therein mentioned to the utmost of their abilitaries of the confidence of the town or and the confidence of the town of the confidence of the town of the confidence of

Petersburg Undermined.

Petersburg Undermined.
To the Editor of the Whit.

Physics and July 19.—The editors of the Richmond and Petersburg papers have been making fun of the declaration of the Northern press that Grant would soon startle the country with "another brilliant plot." Do you suppose that Grant has kept fifty thousand men in complete idleness for six weeks, or famey that his whole time has been occupied in tortifying himself and organizing raids: If so, you will find yourselves rastly mistaken, and that within a very few days.

for few days.

In what manner I came into possession of the In what manner I came nate possession or the facts I am about to narrate, is not material. Satisce it to say, they are facts, as time will prove. Perhaps a new hours may bring the dreadful realisation, I tremble to think of it.

Know, then, our loved cockade dity will soon be, if it is not at this very moment, thoroughly undermined. Grant, far from being content to blow up the "Robel fortifications," has determined to destroy the entire city, as by a tennenders block from the infernal regions. In a single

ious blast from the infernal regions. In a single natant every building on the principal streets of "eterahurg will be lifted on high and scattered to

he four winds of heaven.
You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend the length of Bolwhen completed, will extend the length of floi-ling brook, Bank, Sycamore, and Old streets, and perhaps as far as the old fair grounds, on the south of the city. "This is incredible, and im-possible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are welcome to your opinion. But you will be good enough to tell me what feat ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankres have failed to execute; and will you explain to me the meaning of Grant's long in-action."

"Why do I not make my statement to General Lee, or print it in the Express" you will naturally inquire. I answer frankly, because General Lee would rebuil me (at least I think so), and because the Express refuses positively to admit me to its columns. Many of your readers will fancy that I have been dreaming; but I can assure them that I am in my waking senses, never more so in my life, and sincerely desirous, by this timely warning, of averting one of the most awful catastrophes that ever befall an afflicted people. You can publish this or not, afflicted people. You can publish this or not, just as you choose. Respectfully,
Chas. I. Browne.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX .- Some misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the purport and provisions of the special income tax passed during the last session of Congress for the year 1863. The first law passed for that year levied a tax of three per cent, on all incomes over \$600 and under \$10,000, and five per cent. for all over that amount. This tax has in many instances been paid. Where the income was derived from

interests and dividends on loans, stock, &c., the amount was collected by the incorporated com-panies issuing them, who deducted the tax for the Government from the interests and dividends due. Where the income was derived from the profits of business, wages, salaries, reuts, &c., the individual owner paid it directly to the collector. The special income tax law requires five per cent, to be added to the three per cent, siready paid, and to the whole income, excepting the 8600 allowance, rent actually paid, State and municipal taxes also allowed to be deducted. As the incorporated companies cannot now deduct the additional tax from interest and dividends already paid to their owners, each individual is required to add the amount thus due to Government to his income return, so that it shall embrace all his income, whence desired the simple state of the state of the simple companies what it shall embrace all his income, whence dedue. Where the income was derived from the that it shall embrace all his income, whether derivable from stocks, loans, rents, profits of business, wages, salary, or from any source whatever. The meaning of the law is that he shall pay for 1863 at the rate of 8 per cent, on all income over 8600. An individual who had a clear income of \$1000, of which \$300 was derived from property in incorporated companies, paid to the collector the amount due on \$700 only, which was \$21, the other \$9 being paid by the companies. Now he will have to make out his return for \$1000, the additional tax on which will be \$50, making \$80 in all, as the law requires, or in other words, our taxes have been increased nearly threefold, with very bright prospect ahead of having a still fur-

THE DRAFT DELEGATES .- Last evening a mostity, appointed for the purpose of devising means to avoid the draft by volunteering, was held in the Supreme Court Room, Mr. E. Harper Jeffcles submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of the from each Congressional district to devise means and sobmit a plan for recruiting in the second States. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed. appointed:-

appointed:—
I set District.—Was. D. Moore, Dr. J. Herlinge, J. W. Horse, J. C. Harr, Charles Heritage, R. B. Penrose, R. M. Strier, District.—Estable Striction, J. B. Penrose, R. M. Striers, James Primble, Carles Joinson.

Walter, John Hudd, Henry Hugher, Mohn Fry, L. T. Kourth District.—Will, Maurice, H. V. Londerback, John Milley, George A. Smith, Hunry, C. Lea, F. H. Murrer, R. L. Wright, J. V. Vannier, William H. Khawn. On motion the committee was instructed to ensult with the Citizens' Volunteer Bounty

committee in reference to the appointment of the recruiting agents.

A resolution was also adopted, recommending the committees of the several wards to have a thorough canvass made to ascertain the residence and term of service of all who have entered the naval or marine service, and recommending the offering of a premium of \$25 to any person who shall procure a recruit or a substitute who shall become a fermion of a substitute who shall become a recruit or a substitute who shall hall procure a recruit or a substitute who shall se credited to the city. The meeting then adjourned until next Wed-nesday evening.

THE DRAFT IN CAMORE. - The quota of Camden ander the late call of the President, is divided mong the three Wards as follows: - North Ward, 149; Middle Ward, 132; and South Ward, 146. The authorities and enrolled citizens are 146. The authorities and carolled citizens are making strentons exertions to avoid a draft, City Councils off-ring bounties of one, two, and three hundred dollars for volunteers for one, two, and three years. Last Thursday, a meeting of carolled men was held upon the subject, when it was resolved to solicit subscriptions from the citizens to be added to the amount appropriated by Councils and the Board of Fresholders. About \$100 were thus raised, and the work is still favorably propressing. An address by the carolled men has been issued, one of the clauses of which reads as follows:—

A second meeting of the Beard of Prochaiders will be held on Thursday.

ANOTHER COUNTERPAIR.-A new counterfult, purporting to be a ten dollar issue of the West Windfield Bank, Hopkins county, New York, has been put in circulation in this city within a few days past, and from the complaints that have reached our cars we fancy that it has "took" amazingly. The retail druggists of the city stem to have been singled out as fit subjects for the knavish practices of these "shovers;" and in four or five instances the purchase of a bottle of natent predicine, has caused

chase of a bottle of patent medicine has caused eight or nine dollars of greenbacks to exchange hards for the worthless money described. The vignette of the note is a steamship at sea. The vignette of the note is a steamship at sea. On the right hand of the note, in the lower corner, is the representation of a blacksmith standing at his anyll, while on the opposite side a sailor leans on the capstan of a vessel. The seaf of the State and the die of a figure 10 occupy the left and right hand upper corners. The paper has but a faint shade of yellow, and the signatures of the note, together with its general appearance, is well calculated to deceive even the brokers on Third street. Our citisens should keep a strict look out for this counterfeit, and the first person detacted in offering one should be immediately arrested.

WE HAS BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever he his size or proportions, in garmants equal in all respects to nork made to measure, of much four prices. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by nose.

RENNETY & Co.

Tewas Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOUGH. The sword came down to the red-brown field, Where the plough to the furrow heaved

And it looked so proud in its jingling gear, Says the plough to the sword —"What brings you here!" "Long years ago, ere I was born, They coubled my grandsire up one morn, To forge a share for you, and now they want him back," said the sword to the

The red-brown field glowed a deeper red. As the gleam of war o'er the landing sped; The sabres flashed, the cannon roared, And side by side fought the plough and the sword

NATHAN ROTHSCHILD.

The career of Nathau, after the battle of Waterloo, continued to be eminently prosperous. He made money even in speculations that turned out bad, such as the English loan of twelve millions, for which he became responsible in 1819, and which fell to a discount, but not before Nathan had relieved himself of all liabillity. But his greatest successes were in foreign loans, which he was the first to make popular in England by introducing the payment of dividends, which formerly took place abroad, in the London market, and fixing the rate in the sterling money. Dating from about the year 1819, the transactions of Nathan von Rothschild were spread over the entire globe. He negotiated loans with the Coar of all the Russias, as well as with the South American Republies; and made bargains at the same time with the Pope of Rome and the Turkish Sultan. Nothing seemed too gigantic for his grasp; nothing too minute for his notice. But while investing the profits of a bargain of ten millions, and purchasing an estate of £115,000 with the premium of a single foreign loau, he at the same time calculated to a penny the wages on which a clerk was able to live at Camberwell, say a clerk with a wife and seven hildren, and meat once a week. It was characteristic of Nathan that he never paid his em-ployees a farthing more than was necessary for their bare subsistence; or at least not a farthing more than they could compel him to pay. This meanness towards those who assisted him in building up the edifice of his enormous fortune, is a reproach to the character of the great finan-cier from which even his warnest adulators. cier, from which even his warmest adulators

cier, from which even his warmest adulators have not been able to free him.

Notwithstanding his avariee in ordinary life, Nathan Bothschild was fond of showing his wealth in laxurious entertainments and sumptions banquets, to which he invited the aristocracy of rank and birth, though not that of talent. Peers and princes of the blood est at his table; bishops and archbishops bowed before him; and those who preached londest against Mammon were foremost in worshipping the successful representative of the golden gaines. At his grand entertainments, Nathan, the successful representative of the gotten guinea. At his grand entertainments, Nathan, who was really a very uneducated man, and scarcely able to write, covered his ignorance by an affected brusquerie of speech and manner which, though it imposed on some, made him extremely indicrous in the eyes of others. Thus he was a constant mark of the satirists of the day. His huge and slovenly appearance; the lourging attitude he assumed when leaning against his pullar at the Hoyal Exchange; his rugged speech, with strongly marked Jowish against his pillar at the Royal Exchange; his rugged speech, with strongly marked Jowish accent and idiom, made caricature easy, and gave him up an helpless victim to his enemies. Of these he had many—some of them created, no doubt, by envy—but also a large number of others whom he had ruined, or who funcied themselves ruined by him. Few weeks passed in the latter part of his career without his receiving threatening letters, informing him. in the latter part of his career without his re-ceiving threatening letters, informing him that unless he should deposit a certain sum of money at a given place he would be shot, or poisoned, or, more liberally, blown up in his house in Piccadilly. These threats sometimes took such an effect upon Nathan Rothschild as to haunt him like a nightmare. One day, two tall, musicahided men—it must be re-membered that this was the anti-moustache period—were shown into his private parlor at the St. Swithin's Le use counting-house. Na-than bowed; the visitors bowed. Nathan arose, and his hearded visitors moved up close arose, and his hearded visitors moved up close to him, their hands fambling about in the pockets of their great coats. Nathan saw it at a glance. The mustachiced fellows had come to shoot him, their hands searching for deadly weapons in their pockets. Quick as lightning, Nathan took up the brass-bound ledger and huried it at the heads of the strangers, at the same time screaming "Murder!" in a paroxysm of fright. The screams brought all the clerks and porters of the house into the sametum of the millionaire. Explanations took place, when it was found that the two moustached individuals were yield bankers from abroad, who, with a little nervous anxiety in the presence with a little nervous anxiety in the presence of the Casar of the Stock Exchange, had fumbled in their pockets for letters of introduction and other necessary credentials. "You must be a happy man, Mr. Rothschild," said once a gentleman sitting at Nathan's banqueting table, and glancing round at the superh appointments of the mansion of his host. "Happy! me happy!" was the reply. "What! happy, when just as you are going to dine you have a letter placed in your hands, saying:—"If you do not send me £500, I will blow your brains out?" Happy! me happy!" Instead of with his wife, Nathan frequently sleet with a pair of loaded nistole by his with a little nervous anxiety in the presence of the Casar of the Stock Exchange, had fum-

happy!" Instead of with his wife, Nathan frequently slept with a pair of loaded pistols by his side. Poor Nathan.

In the year 1831, Nathan Fothschild did a stroke of business which, while it brought him and his house immense profits, also heaped upon them not a little oblequy, freely expressed in many English and foreign newspapers. It is well known that the supply of mercary is exceedingly limited, being, in fact, almost entirely drawn from two mines, those of Almaden, in Spain, and of Idrin, near Adeis erg, in Inyria. The mines of Almaden, which were known to the Greeks seven hundred years before Christ, and which furseven hundred years before Christ, and which fur-nished £700,000 annually to Rome during the Imperial era, fell somewhat into neglect on account of the Napoleonic wars, at the commenceaccount of the Napoleonic wars, at the commencement of the present century, so that the Spanish Government derived less profit from them than formerly. Under these circumstances, when the ministers of his Catholic Majesty were hard up for funds, in 1821, they entertained the application of Nathan to furnish them with a loan, on condition of the Almaden mines being made over to him for a number of years as security. The bargain was struck, and the house of Rothschild entered in possession of the mines, commencing the business by immediately doubling the price of Almaden mercury. The commercial world, much astonished at this step, addressed itself to Idria; and then it was discovered that the mines of Idria had passed, thewise, very quietly into the hands of Nathan Rothschild, who had settled of course, the price of the mercury on the same at least that the price of the mercury on the same s...:s as that of Almaden. By this little transaction, the house of Rothschild obtained a complete monopoly in the rate of mercury, and Nathan was able to settle the price of the article, indispensable for

many purposes, at his counting-house, without fear of competition.

The clever shoke of business—as profinible as it was clever—had one notable consequence for the sick and suffering of all nations. Mercurial the sack and suffering of all nations. Mercurisi preparations, largely employed in medicine, are no mere manufactured from the pure metal as obtained from the mines, but from the refuse of other articles containing quick-silver, such as the fold of old mirrors and looking-glasses. It would be interesting, if the statistics were given, to calculate how many pounds stering the house of Rothschild made withe little mercury business, and how many pounds aftering the house of bad mercurial medicines.

The guiding principle in all the affairs of the house of Rothschild was the co-partnership of its members, enjoined on his death-bed by Meyer Anselm, the founder of the house. To strengthen this bond of Union, Nathan conceived the idea of establishing blood-alliances between the various members of his family, not only in his own, but

members of his family, not only in his own, but in succeeding generations. Accordingly, in the year 1858, be summoned a family congress to Frankfort on the Maine, to deliberate on this important addition to the laws of the house, and to take measures for the development of the plan. The congress was to be inaugurated by the mar-riage of two first consins of the family, namely, the eldest son of Nathan with the eldest daughter

riage of two first consins of the family, namely, the eldest son of Nathan with the eldest daughter of his brother Charles. Nathan arrive at Frankfort in best health and spirits, exceedingly Joyful that this great plan, which placed the house of Rothschild on the same basis as the reigning families of Europe, was so near its execution.

The marriage of Liosel de Rothschild with his cousin Charlotte teck place with due pomp on the 15th of June, 1836, at the Frankfort Synagogue, within a stone's throw of the dark old dwelling in the Jew lane, the early residence of Meyer Anselm, and still inhabited by his aged wife. On the very same day Nathan fell Ill, and he being nigh sixty years of age, it was suggested that his physician, Mr. Trav ers, should be sent for at once from London. But of this he would not hear. Physicians, he said, were very expensive luxuries—too expensive for a man possessing a bare three or four millions. A cheap medical advisor was called in accordingly, under whose hands Nathan grew rapidly worse. Mr. Travers at last was summoned in by the family but he earne too late.

On the 20th of July Nathan grow delirious.

on the 20th of July Nathan grow delirious, talking incoherently of pounds, florins, and thalers; and on the 28th, he was a corpec. Early on the morning of the 29th an amateur sportsman, looking out for birds in the neighborh sed

Set Mil. - Springly Trial Trial Committee

of Brighton, shot a pigeon, which, when picked their efforts produced not the smallest appear-up, proved to be one of the well-known corrier-pigeons of the house of Rothschild. It had, how-who, indeed, appeared to doze through the the money market under its wings, but only a small his of paper with the inscription, "Rest most!"—be in dead. Who the he was there could be no doubt. That day there was a complete panic at the Stock Exchange, and a great fall in the found.

panic at the Stock Exchange, and a great fall in the funds.

The remains of Nathan Rothschild were brought to this country, and he was buried with great point at the Jowlah End Cemetery, on the 5th of Angust. Public oursisty, after the funderal was over, was very intense on the subject as to what amount of property Nathan Rothschild had lest behind him. While some stated it at three, others made it six millions, and some fabled it ten. The will, which was soon after published, left this coriesity ungratified, for it furnished no account whatever of the amount of Nathan's property, nor of the securities in which it was invested. In the will, the executors, consisting of the four brothers of the deceased, Mrs. Rothschild (new Cohen), one of his sous, his somen-law, and Benjamin Cohen, his brother-in-law, are strictly profibited from paying into or interering with anything in their official capacity, beyond the line of their prescribed duties as administrators. But the statement of a capartnership between the descendants of Meyer Anseim is distinctly made in the will. Nathan, after declaring that he has an interest in all the houses conducted by his brothers on the continent, orders that his four sons shall on the comment, orders that his four sons shall arry on the joint business as berefolore, in con-unction with their uncles. To his three daugh ers, Nathan left £100,000 each; but under the strice condition that they should marry with the con-sent of their mother dud brothers. In the con-trary case, they were to receive nothing. The same highly disciplined generosity distinguishes the remaining part of the will. To public chari-ties, servants, or dependents not a penny was left by the owner of millions.

THE WIFE OF GARRICK,

In extreme old age Mrs. Garrick maintained her interest in the actors of the day and the affairs of the theatre; and to the last, it was said, took pilde in her shapely ankle and good looks. She was fond of speaking in high terms of King George the Fourth, who, who Prince of Wales, had visited her at her vil a at Hampton, in juri-

had visited her at her vil'a at Hampton, inquiring after her health, and expressing interest in her weithere. This had given her heartfelt pleasure; "and I am not a little proud," she would add, "of the privilege of being allowed to drive through 5t, James' Park."

At Hampton, too, she had received Queen Charlotte. No notice had been given of the royal approach, and Mrs. Garrick had been "discovered," to use a term of the theatre, in the act of peeling onions. The Queen, however, seemed pleased at the sight of this homely occupation, and would by no means permit the good lady to stir from it. Indeed, the story goes on to tell that the Queen commanied another knife to be brought, observing that she should herself like to peel an onion with Mrs. Garrick; and accordingly, the wife of the sovereign and the ingly, the wife of the sovereign and the widow of the player sat for some time in the most agreeable and friendly manner peoling

onions together.
It was said that the Drury Lane committee. It was said that the Drary Lane committee, when auxious about the success of a new actor, would induce Mrs. Garrick to attend in her private box, and then prompt her to say on the conclusion of the performance that she had been reminded of her departed David. If they succeeded in this respect, of course the valued dictum went the rounds of the papers immediately, and the debatoste was landed to the skies. In the case of hean, however, there is little doubt that the good lady had been really reminded of her late husband, for in the styles of the two actors a considerable resemblance existed. In Kean's acting, accordingly, Mrs. Garrick manife ted great interest. He was always a favorite with the widow of his great predecessor, and she loudly praised his efforts; not indiscriminately, however, for when Kean, on the occasion of his benefit in 1814, undertook the part of "Abel Drugger," which Garrick had made so famous, he received the following brief note: mote:--

"Dear Sir., you cannot play 'Abel Drugger, "Yours, Ac., Fra Gassier, To which the actor repiled as laconically :-

Dear madam, I know it. Mrs. Garrick was a frequent visitor at Kean's house in Clarges street, and one morning, the story goes, she found the tragedian in a state of great perturbation. He received his guest rather abruptly, and withdrew. Mrs. Garrick turned to Mrs. Kean, inquiring the reason of this strange behavior. "Oh," Mrs. Kean exclaimed, "you mustn't mind him; he has been reading a violent attack upon his "Othello" in one of the papers, which has terribly aunoyed him." "But why should be mind what the papers say?" asked Mrs. Garrick: "he is above them, and can afford to behabased. "Mrs. Kean "Yes, but be says the article is so well written, if it wasn't for that be wouldn't care about the abuse." Mrs. Garrick: "My detr, he should do as David did, and then he would be spared all this annoyance." Mrs. Kean (with great interest), "What's that?" Mrs. Garrick: "Write the article himself; David always did so." David was an adroit tactician, but the times had changed since he held shares in the Public Adgregater and reviewed himself; besides the lower. Mrs. Garrick was a frequent visitor at Kean's and reviewed himself; besides, the journals had increased tenfold.

SES, GARRICK'S OBIGIN AND THE KING'S TASTE. But it is time to refer to Garrick's private life, which in this year had undergone one of its most important changes. He was, in fact, married in July to a Mad'lle Vlocett, a young dansense of great beauty and accomplishments as well as of stainless reputation. His biographers have not (probably because Mrs. Garrick was alive at the time of their writing), given any details with respect to this lady; but in one of the pamphlets published about the time of Garrick's death, and bearing date 1779, there is a romantic story, which appears never to have been contradicted, to the effect that several years before, lord Burlington, when at Veries, had formed a connection with an Italian reveral years before, Lord Rurlington, when at Venice, had formed a conuection with an Italian woman by whom he had a child; and that mother and daughter disappeared after a short time. Notwithstanding all researches and inquiries, Lord Burlington was never able to discover the whoreabouts of either, until by a mere accident he happened to see Mdllo. Violetti on the stage. Recognising her by her extraordinary likeness to his lost mistress, as invited, her to his house and an incurre-Violetti on the stage. Recognising her by her extraordinary likeness to his lost mistress, he invited her to his house, and on inquiring into the matter found his surmise correct. To atone as far as possible for his long though perfectly unfintentional neglect, he retained her in his family as a companion for Lady Burlington, to whom he confided the story of her parenting and by whom she was treated with the greatest kindness and affection. In this position she remained for two or three years, not again appearing on the stage, but occupying herself with the completion of her education and the acquisition of necessary accomplishments. On her marriage Lady Burlington presented her with a splendid casket of jewels, which contrined, besides, the sam of ten thousand pounds in notes. The marriage, in spite of the disparity of religious persuasions—Mrs. Garrick being a Roman Catholic—proved in every respect a happy one; perfect compatibility of temper and a strong affection on both adds prevented any painful heart hurnings that might have arisen from their want of thisten. It was a matter of remark that during the whole of Garrick's life he was on no occasion separated from her for twenty-four bours at a time. In the theater matters continued to go on with fair success. Garrick was never unwilling to assist young authors, many of whose works he brought out his matter contracting dynatespands in his matter contracting dynatespands of Fenton (that Fenton who assisted

many of whose works he brought out; his behavior in this matter contrasting advantageously with that of Colley Cibber, who was notortously bruta in his manner. On the occasion of Fenton (that Fenron who assisted Pope in his translation of Homer) effering his tragedy or Moriamus, he is said to have returned it with the advice to its author to "apply himself to some useful trade, for it was certain he and the muses would never agree." He is also said to have expressed his pleasure in returning the works of young author, calling it with grim humor, the "choking of singing hirds." To such charges as those, Garrick never laid himself open; an author who was always sure of a sufficiently courteous reception, and knew that if his work was rejected, it would be for no other reason than its real unsultableness for the stage. Consequent upon this mode of treatment, Garrick produced a vast number of plays, nearly all of which have now, from the change of public taste and the production of better models, passed into the limbo of unrecognized genius. Who in these days knows more than the names—it, indeed, the names even still survive—of Cleone, The Orphun of China, The Karl of Sussey, Orestes, Elvira, or Amalayha's They are gone to their own place; and the purer taste of later days is scarcely likely to revive these stilled and artificial works. Public taste was indiced at a low cib in these days. Readers of the Fore Georges berdly need to be told that the king (George II) "hated boctryl and bainters," or that the fashionable world followed their Sovertign's lead. That anniable monarch went to skep over the finest poetry in the language; and thought the prince of the painters of his day well rewarded with a guinea, given with the same grace that he would have exhibited in bestowing a bone upon a hungry and impatient of many years on account of their gross indecency. He was induced on one occasion, however, to command a performance of Richard III. though it was impossible for those about him to convince him that he actor of

their efforts produced not the smallest appearance of interest in the face of their sovareign, who, indeed, appeared to doze through the greater part of the time. At the conclusion of the play Mr. Fitsberbert, who had been in attendance, went to the green room, and was assailed by Garrick immediately on his entrance with eager questions as to what the king had thought of "Richard." "I can say nothing on that head," replied Fitsher-bert, "but when an actor told Richard, "The Mayer of London comes to greet you," the King roued himself; and when Taswell entered but-Take of Gratton, I like that Lard Mayor," and when the some was over he said again, Duke of Grafton, that is good, Lord Mayor." "Well, but the warlike hostle, toe drives and trampets, and the shows of soldiers must have aroused a great military gentia-?" "I know nothing about that," replied Mr. Firtherist, "but when Richard was in Bouworth field calling for his horse, he Majesty said, "Duke of Grafton, will that Lord May or not come again."

Inscriptions on Bucks. On looking over the arguments to show that Naraganeett Bay was ever visited by the North-men, and that the inscription on the Dighton Rock was made by them, it seems strange that Panish antiquerians ignore the fact that similar inscriptions are to be found on rocks by the sides of speams in the interior, a thousand mises from Dighton, where no one presumes the Northmon over stayed. At Kelly's Island, Lake Eric, is a negnesian lineatone rock, covered with rude gures of lurses, dogs, and birds. To a supercal observer it bears a general resemblance to uses at Dighton, Tiverten, and Fortsmouth, in arrangusett flay. The rick at Keliy's Island I are never seen described. It is at the edge of its lake, nearly horizontal, and when the water at a low stage, is whally uncovered, and accis-ble with nearesty westing one's feet.

There are smillar sculptured rocks in various inces in the west, described by Schoolcraft, quier, and others. They are to be found almost evariably by the banks of the stream; there are reveral on the banks of the Ohio river; one very markable, about four miles above Steubenville, me balf dozen on Goyandotte river; also near e confinence of the Big Sandy and Ohlo, near Coromouth, and near Profess du Chien and other places on the Upper Mississippi; in fact, hey are found scattered allower the west. There is no material difference in character between ise on eastern and western streams-the whole mere species of picture-writing. Schoolcraft neludes, "they are all the work of the same cer there is a family likeness in their style and vorkmanship and a coincidence in position that cems conclusive on this point."—Historical May

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Philadelphia LERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.

GERR'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNTY OF THE ACCORDANCE O Clerk of C

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN MEET THE EXPANSES INCIDENT TO THE EFFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PUR-

DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR GEHER PUR-PORTS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is increby an-charged to becreve we not sees than par, or the credit of the corporation, such states of money to many be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time to gravite for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the sorvier of the United States, and for the defense or the city, not exceeding in the whole the sam of five handred thousand dolhars, for which intersection to exceed the rate of six per cent, per annion shall be paid half yearly, an the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said lean shall be payable and raid the principal of the said lean shall be payable and raid the principal of their again from the date of the same.

The principal of the said form shall be payable and said the topicalon of they years from the date of the saids, and not before without the consent of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the mount of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the mount of holders thereof, and certificates that the said to the mount as the isoders may resurre, but not for any fearberal part of \$100, or from the form and the handerd are of the thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in add pertileates that it is said to a the form all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any isom shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of his codinars, annally appropriated out of the impose of his codinars, annally appropriated out of the intense of the corporate vertex, and from the sem raised by taxafon, a win, similated to pay the thereof, there and out the intense of the certificates, so leaved, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the means and taxes, to a sinking fund, which rand, and its accommissions, are hereby especially podged for the redomption and payment of add certificates.

the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLCTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE OBDINAN E.

Resolved, That the Cherk of Comman Council be authorfixed to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily
for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, hold on the 30th day of
Yune, 180t, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Lenn to meet
the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for
other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of
Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the
first day of said publication, shall present to this
Connections on each said newspapers for every day in
which the same shall have been made.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PRILABELTHIA, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Phinadelphia, on Thursday, the Zoth day of June, 1865, the America hill, mutile TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL TUR10 hereby published for public information.

WM. P. SWALL.

Clerk of Common Council.

TO AUTHORIZE A LYAN

FOR SCHOOL VIEW SYNET.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia do ardain—
That the Mayor's breeky authorized to borrow at not fees than par on the credit of the copyration. The same incommon Councils of the children and common Councils of the the million of alars to provide for the evellan extension, and completion of inclings an among purposes in the First school District of Feinmy Ivania, for which inferest million of district of Feinmy Ivania, for which inferest million to exact all the part half yearly, on the dry lays of Jahonay and July, at the order of the City Frestyler.

The principal of the sale half was parameted by any and July, at the order of the City Frestyler.

The principal of the sale half was parameted by any in the sale and the explanation of their sales of the sales, and not before without the superior the date in the same, and not before without the superior to the sale in the certificates of City Loan, sale to be said in such amounts as the leadest may require, but for or year thereof and the certificates thereof, in the sale ham abount of the invited or one thougand dollars, and the second of the invited of the interest thereof, are payable free from all these sale sale certificates that the sale ham therefor any therefor any two-thought part of one interest thereof, are payable free from all three.

Section 2. The amount of said ham shall be appropriate 4, distributed, and support and for interest thereof, are payable free from all three.

Section 3. The second of said ham shall be appropriate 4, distributed, and support and dollars in the said was bridged dollars.

Section 4. The second of said ham shall be appropriate 4, distributed, and support from and dollars.

Section 5. The second of said ham shall be appropriate 4, distributed, and support from and dollars.

First Section, thirty should dollars.

Fourth Section, thirty should dollars.

First Section 5. The said ham shall be made by wire and the said section, the said thousand dollars.

Twe

RESGLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAR BELL
Revolved, That the Corr, be authorized to publish in
two daily new apapers of this city daily, for four weeks,
the orbital memory of the city daily, for four weeks,
the orbital memory of the city daily, for four weeks,
the orbital memory of the city daily, for four weeks,
the orbital memory of the city daily, for four weeks,
the orbital memory of the city daily. TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL FUR-TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL FUR-PORES;
And the said Cherk, at the stated mosting of connects, after the expiration of four weaks from the first day of said publication, that present to this Council one or anch of and newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

BEEDINGEMICAL SEATTHERSE, or Hart Falm, Raceless, and These. Seattherses, or Hart Falm, Raceless, and These. Seattherses, or Hart Falm, Raceless, and These. The Tilled Halbs, Sollaters, and Philows, Wood Ard Hadra McDender And Corth. Septime Breds and Corth. Septime Breds and Corth. No. B.—Repairing and resourcing attended to with save and despatch. No. 3 S. SEVENTH Street. 163-208

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10 B. A.M. (Accommodation) for Port Washington,
24 P. M. (Accommodation) for Poylestown,
44 P. M. (Mail) for Boylestown, Laston, A.,
44 P. M. (Mail) for Boylestown, Laston, A.,
41 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lemsdais,
41 P. M. (Accommodation) for Port Washington,
Taline For Philadelphia for Lemsdais,
5 P. M. (Mail P. M. M. and 2 P. M.
5 ort Washington at P. D. A. M. and 2 P. M.
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For Bristol, Trenton, & 5, 3, 2, 3, and 1112 A. A. Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 L and H lb A. M., and or Halmeylars, Thomp, Wis Limiting, Bridesburg, an aktors at 9 A. M., 5, 8 b, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Lin

rank for at 3 A. M., 5, 50, 500 smd S P. M. The 3 A. K. Lings of Britsh Yeak and Way Lines leaving Kenelingto-spot table the cars on lifth attest, above Wathar, and a our before departure. The Cars run line the Depot, all narrived of each train run from the Depot, all narrived of each train run from the Depot, are narrived of each train run from the Depot, are narrived of each passenge as schippers are promished from taking any thing as barya, the carries appared. Add language over fifty powns to publish or extra. The company limit their responsibly for bargage to One Deltar per pound, and will leav able for any amount beyond \$100, except by special off act. Graham's Bagnage Express will call for and deliver bog age at the Depots. Orders to be left at No 3 WALSU neet. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent. Street. W.S. JI. GATZMER, Agent.
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12 (Naght) via Jersey City and henshindan,
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if the stricter on the Camden and Amboy and conbecting Haltonds.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation
Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut
strict what, on and after January 8, dally (Sundays excepted), at 4 ochock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and
4P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will have New Yo K at I am 19. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3/2 P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Tremon, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunstein, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad less on the Berydeete, freisware, and Firmington, the New Iercey. The Freights and Jamesburg, and the Eurington and Mount biolity Hailfords, received and forwarded up to 2/2 olorek P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received at 52 ocheck P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received at 52 ocheck P. M. The Belydere Delaware Railroad connects at Politipents with the Lenigh Valley Railroad, The New Jersey Builford connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Builford connects at Elizabeth with the Movels and Esyaw Reilroad, and at Newark with the Movels and

memorandom, specifying the marks and nun A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and constances, must be every instance been with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given increased acciding his property are invited to bry the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to bry the rough When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWOCAI (AGNE) may be sufficed at the root of Forthey trees, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 Northern, the shippers may designate at the time of the shippers, may designate as the time of the shippers, may designate at the time of the shippers, may designate as the time of the shippers.

No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, 195-17. Pier No. 1, North River, New York

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, ANA BALTIMORE RAHEROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after 80 NDAY, June 19, 1844,
Passenger trains beave Thiladelphia for
Baltimore at 120 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8-99 Ac.
Ma, 12 M, 259 and 19 at P. M.
Chester at 805, 11 15 A. M., 130, 230, 430, 630 and 11 00
P. M.

Chester at 803, 1440 A. M. (Mondays excepted), 805, 11 15 A. Whirington at 450 (Mondays excepted), 805, 11 15 A. (L. 130, 750, 430, 650, 10 30 and 14 00 P. M. Now Castle at 850 A. M. and 430 P. M. Divier at 805 A. M. and 430 P. M. Millord at 8 5 A. M. 81 60 P. M. Millord at 8 5 A. M. 82 15 Cury at 845 A. M. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Hallimore at 845, 140 A. M. (Express), 140

5 and 10 20 P. M. Vimington at 1 48, 0 47, 9 A. M., 12 24, 1, 1 45, 0 90, 4 85, 1 0 or 4 9 10 P. M. Saushury at 1 00 P. M. Sansanry at 1 to 1 a., Milliord at 125 P. M. Deverat 6 Co A. M., and 4 55 P. M. New Castle at 8 10 A. M., and 6 55 P. M. Chester at 7 45, 9 40 A. M., 1 90, 2 10, 4 10, 5 00, 8 14, 0 40

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations 10 40 P. M. Haltimore for Dover and intermediate Leave the tier at 100 A. M., h and 1100 P. M.
Leave Chester at 100 A. M., h and 1100 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 500, 225 A. M., 235 and 1100 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:

ns tollows.

Leave Winnington for Perry vide and intermediatephaces at 740 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Only at 450 A. M., 1050 P. M., from Philadelphia to Winnington at 450 A. M., 16 10, and 11 68 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 148 A. M. and 750 P. M. Only at 10-25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

18 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. READING RAILROAD

FROM PHILADEL HIA TO THE INTERIOR TENNSTRANIA, THE SCHUTZELL, SUB-QUEHANNA, CUMBERTANO, AND WYOMING VALLEY, NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

Legve the Crimpany's Depot, at THERTERNIR and ALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following CALLOWHILD. Streets, Philadelphia, at the followin hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Echrata, Lipture, Crismbia, Ingrisburg, Pottsvile, Pringirove, Pamages, Sanbury, Williamsport, Einira, Romberter, Niazara Palle Buffalo, Alleatowy, Wikesbarre, Pittabu, York, Carin church Schotz, Hagerstown, &c.

The train souncers at READING with East Peanryly nia Resiread trains for Alientown, &c., the Reading an Crimbia Balifoad for Ephrata, Livz, and Colombia. And with the Lebanon Valley train for Rytricburg, &c., at P9E (24, NTON with Canavissa Railonal trains for Wiless are Wilkamsport, Lock Haves, Emire, &c., at HARRIS BURG, with Sorthern Central, ""Cumberland Valley, and "2 chaylkill and Susquebaans" trains for Nettunbertamy, Wildiams pert, York, Chamberstony, Pinegrove, &c. AFTFR NGON EXPRESS

Lexves Philadelphia at 770 P. M. for Reading, Potts Wile, Pinejania, Burtisburg, &c., consequent at Harrisburg with Fernissylvania Central trains for Philadery, Northern Central Railonal trains for Philadery, Northern Central Railonal trains for Subburg, Northern Central Railonal trains for Rubburg, Northern Central Railonal trains for Milliams and Edmira, Buffalo, v. &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Emina d rains for Milion, Williams 1997, Elmira, Buffaloy &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., stopping at all way at leas arrives in Philadelphia at 1990 A. M.

Resurbing, saves Philadelphia a. 1990 P. M., arrives Reading at 500 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia is 1990 A. M.

Trains for Philadelphia is 1990 A. M., at 1991 A. M., at 1991 A. M. Alerson trains have Harrisburg at 2 P. M.

Alerson trains have Harrisburg at 2 P. M. Pottsville at 1910 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 17 A. M.

Market frains, with a passenger car attached, bave, Philadelphia at 17 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 17 A. M.

Market frains, with a passenger car attached, bave, Philadelphia at 2 P. M., tor Results and all way stations, ease Escalus at 12, noon, and Documents was 12 P. M.

Of Philadelphia and all way stations.

At the above critis run dail, Sandays excepted, sounday trains leave Pottsville at 77ar A. M., and Philadelphia at 15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RALEGAD.

Parsengers for Documentown and informedia's points take the 81c A. M., and 2 bd F. M. (rains from Philadelphia, solidaying from Bowillegtown as 640 A. M., and Thiladelphia.

NEW YORK ENFIRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE

toke the STA M, and SUP, M, trains from Phinachpitia, securities from Howellegrown at 6.40 A. M., and trains for the first trains at the first surge with Pennsylvania Extreme time at Harris warg with Pennsylvania Extreme trains are Harrisburg at 10.30 A. M., and trains Express trains her Pittsburg.

Returning Express trains her Pittsburg.

Returning Express trains her Pittsburg at 0.30 A. M., passing Recolle. at 8.50 A. M., and strains gar we test at 144 P. M. Sleeping Cass accompany these trains a through between Jersey City and Pittsburg at New York at 144 P. M. Sleeping Cass accompany these trains a through between Jersey City and Pittsburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg teave New Yor at 6 A. M. and trains for Harrisburg teave New Yor at 6 A. M. and trains for Harrisburg teave New Yor at 6 A. M. and trains for Pittsville at 7 15 A. M. and 3 P. M. Trains leave Authorn at 5 G. A. M. for Pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for Pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for Pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for Pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for Pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for Pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 5 G. A. M. for Hinsgrown and Harrisburg at 5 G. A. M. for Hinsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg, and at 120 and 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for 12 M. and 12 M. For pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and Harrisburg at 7 to 12 M. for pittsgrown and for pittsgrown and M. for pittsgrown and for pittsgrown and for p

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saingday and Monday, as reduced fire to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THISTEENTH and CALLOWRILL, Streets.

At the related one of the relative STR and Calcownill.

Streets.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above purits, from the Company's new freight depot, REDAD and WILLOW STREET.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 a. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., in Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Climion, and points beyond.

MAILS.

Chan at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 a. M., and for the principal staticus only at 2 15 P. M.